THOU ART A LIGHT

O Love, thou art to me a light That shines upon my way, And guides me through the lonesome nigh Unto a sweeter day.

An angel pure, O Love, thou art; For when I see thy face I feel an influence on my heart

Of sweet and heavenly grace No stained thought the soul can soil. When thou, my Love, art near-No low desire, no word of guile,

O stay with me and be my love. My light, my angel pure: And I to thee will faithful prove While earthly days endure D. J. Donohee, in Springfield (Mass.) Repub-

A TIMELY SHOT.

A Boy's Adventure in the Wilds of Africa.

The anxiety and distress of Ralph Campbell, a youthful master's mate from the survey gun ship Petrel, were beyond description when, on awakening one morning in his quarters-an African hut on a bank of the Senegal river, up which he had been sent a long distance on government business -he discovered that his little brother, Frank, was missing.

Frank was a bright, clever boy of twelve, who had accompanied his brother from the ship, which was anchored outside the bar. He was the captain's nephew, and was a general pet and favorite aboard the vessel, where he had been receiving instructions to fit him for naval duties.

Ralph, who now had all his cutter's crew looking for the lost lad, worried much over the perils to which the little fellow might be exposed from venomous serpents and wild beasts.

At length, while searching in the thick shrubbery on the river's bank, the youth reached a cove where, on the night before, he had left a small canoe which he had bought of one of the natives.

He had intended to use it for navigating some of the shallow creeks further up the river, as the cutter he had charge of was too deep and wide for that purpose. Startled to perceive that the cance was missing, a suspicion of the truth broke all at once

upon his mind. He remembered having remarked to a sailor, in Frank's hearing, that the little craft must be brought up and made fast to the latter the first thing in the morning. The boy, eager to please his brother, had probably risen and gone, before any of the rest of the party were awake, to fetch the canoe, but if so, what had become of him? Ralph, shuddering, thought of the hidcous crocodiles that infested this river, while he vainly scanned it for some sign of the lad.

Then, having resolved not to wait for the return of his men, but to take the cutter and go off alone in search of his lost brother, he hurried back to the bank in front of the hut, alongside of which the boat lay.

This boat was a light, swift one, which could be easily sculled by an oar. There was a small, loaded swivel ready for use, fixed in the bow, but its quickly, the hideous open jaws of the weight would not interfere with the

speed of the craft. The young officer was soon vigorously scalling the vessel on its way, going with the tide, as he thought that Frank would have been apt to take this course. Past lofty elevations covthe cutter, often shadowed by the farextending branches of huge baobab trees that formed broad green arches above it.

It had rounded a peninsula full of bloom and foliage, when the watchful youth saw ahead of him an overturned, broken canoe. He soon reached it, and, by the peculiar carving on the bow, he recognized it as the missing canoe.

It had been partly crushed-most likely, he thought, by the teeth of a crocodil .

In dismay, he pulled Frank's little cap from a jagged projection of the broken wood on which it was caught. The dreadful truth forced itself on his

The lad had been pursued by the monster that had destroyed the canoe. Had he already met his fate? The young officer tried to shake off his despondency—to hope, in spite of appearances, that his brother might, in some way, have escaped and still be alive.

He looked toward the peninsula from which the canoe seemed to have drifted. This peninsula, consisting of two high, projecting banks composed of soft rock and earth, opposite each other, about fifteen feet apart, was roofed by the branches of slender trees that flourished in wild luxuriance on both banks.

The trunks of these trees slanted so that their boughs intermingled and were so thickly interwoven with vines that they formed a dense canopy of leaves and blossoms over the open space beneath, which thus resembled a sort of long water cavern.

Ralph directed the cutter to this eavern, and, looking through the green Archway into the partial obscurity bevond, he beheld a sight well calculated to arouse apprehension.

In the back part of the cavern, lying in a shallow, among sandbanks that partially concealed it, was a large crocodile, with its head raised and thrown back and its horrible jaws wide open, while its eyes were strained, as if turned up toward some elevated

Gazing in the same direction, Ralph was startled to see, about ten feet above those hideous jaws, the form of his little brother, lying, with pale face startled to find it so late, excused himand closed eyes, on the narrow shelf of a rock. The rock was under the branches of slender trees, which rose on each side of it from low banks on the right and left, about two yards from the elevation. One of the overhanging branches, broken off, ex-

plained the boy's situation. He had evidently crimbed the tree to escape the crocodile, had crept out on the slender branch, it had given way, interested in their conversation, howand he had fallen on the rock, his head striking it with force enough to render him unconscious. There he now lay, so perilously near the edge she laughingly remonstrated with him of the rock-shelf that the slightest movement on his part would cause him to roll off and fall into the jaws of my new acquaintance was, at any the monster below. As he was proba- rate, very different from most of the bly but temporarily stunned, he was liable to move at any moment. It was, therefore, of the utmost importance, in order to insure his safety, that he

would only be attended with fa- Statesman

tel results to Frank. The sandbanks might hinder the shot from striking the flerce reptile, while the shock would be pretty sure to dislodge the senseless lad from the shelf, and thus bring him down into the power of his voracious ene my.

The youth lost no time in heading

his boat toward the rock. But the cutter was some fathoms from it. when the keel caught in a submerged sandbank. Drawing his sword, Ralph sprang out, and quickly waded toward the rock. Slight ledges and protruding spurs on its front would enable him, he thought, to climb up to his brother; in fact, there was no other way of reaching him. The young officer held his sword ready for use, in case the crocodile, close to which he would be obliged to pass, should ven-

ture to attack him. Ralph, however, kept his eyes fastened upon the crocodile.

The monster turned its head when he was near it and snapped at him. He avoided it by stepping sideways; then he commenced to strike and thrust vigorously at its jaws with his sword. It retreated a few yards but broke his blade in two with its teeth as it twisted its body around. Thinking it would leave him, Ralph sprang to the rock. Just then little Frank, recovering his senses, gave a slight ery and fell from the ledge above. The young officer saw him in time to catch him in his arms. As he turned to convey him to the cutter, he perceived that the crocodile, now between him and the boat, with open jaws, was prepared to renew the at-

He set his confused brother upon his feet in the shallow water, and drawing the siggle-barrelled navy pistol which he carried in his belt, he fired at the creatdre's big, yawning mouth. But, owing to the animal's sheering a little to seize the boy, now on one side of his protector, it received the shot on

the edge of its jaw. Twisting itself away from the twain. it commenced, as if in blended rage and pain, to thrash the shallows with

its hard, bony tail. As Ralph was conveying his brother past the reptile, toward the boat, his left ankle caught between two small under-water rocks, and was temporarily sprained.

"Never mind," said Frank, as the hurt youth dragged himself along with difficulty, "I am now able to walk. You need hot carry me. I will

help you." He disengaged himself from Ralph's arms, seized his hand and tried to assist him. The crocodile had turned by this time toward the two, for another attack. But they were now within a yard of the cutter, and though suffering excruciating pain, the young officer caught up his brother's light form and tossed him into the boat. The crocodile was close to Ralph, but he contrived to escape it with a forward movement and to roll himself across the gunwale of the cutter. He went over on his back, with his head on the edge of the bow. While he was trying to turn and right himself, which his sprain would hinder his doing monster appeared over the bow. They were very near the head of the prostrate youth. He would not be able to move it in time to elr'e those horrible fangs. But at this critical moment his young brother, who had noticed that the crocodile's jaws were on ered with shrubbery and flowers glided a line with the swivel, sprang forward with ready decision and discharged

the piece. Never was a shot more effective. It plowed its way nearly through the full length of the huge reptile's body, killing the animal almost instantly. Ralph praised his brother for the quick judgment and swift action which had thus been the means of saving him from a terrible fate.

In fact, the presence of mind and promptitude shown by the little fellow on this occasion won the admiration and applause of all the seamen aboard the ship, when, in time, it was made known to them.

Not long after the gun had been cutter clear of the sandbank, enabling Ralph, with Frank's assistance, to get back to the landing-place fronting the hut, where some of the vain search for the lad joyfully hailed his appearance. Frank's explanations about the canoe, as well as of his situation on the rock, verified his brother's previous conjectures on the subject. The boy had gone to the canoe

to convey it to the cutter, had been pursued by the crocodile, and by vigorous paddling had reached the water cavern. So close to him then was the reptile that, as he sprang out of the cance to climb the tree, the jaws of the monster closed over the frail vessel, partly crushing it. Bottom up, fallen from his head, caught on the broken wood, the little craft had drifted off with the current, to be afterward found by Ralph as described.-Rufus Hall, in N. Y. Ledger

Original.

John Hookham Frere was a scholar and a man of much literary ability, but one of those whose work, for some reason, finds a very slight hearing. But even if his literary work should be quite forgotten, the stories of his absence of mind will live as long as incongruous error continues to amuse. One day he sat repeating some verses to Mr. John Murray, in Mr. Murray's office, and his host became so interested in the poem that he asked the poet to go home with him to dinner and continue the recitation. Mr. Frere self. He had been married that morning, he said, and it was already past the hour when he had promised his wife to be ready for their journey into the country. Another such story rests on the authority of his wife her-

self. Mr. Frere had just been introduced to her at an evening party, and offered to take her downstairs to procure some refreshment. He became so ever, that he drank the glass of negus he had poured for her, and was about to conduct her upstairs again when

my new acquaintance was, at any young men around us!"--Youth's Com-

order to insure his safety, that he —She—"Here's a bill from the documental be speedily conveyed from his tor." He—"What's it for?" Ethel— "I know, mamma. Doctor spoke cross Ralph feared that a discharge of the to me yesterday on the street, and I

THE WOCLED SHEEF

In listen to my tale of wee, And let the tender-hearted veep; For strong and cruel is my fee, And I am only just a sheen. A useful sheep, a patient sheep. A quiet, inodensive sheep.

Who sow the ills that all must reap. Have "nursed their wrath to keep it warm. And low wreak vengeance on the sheep, The friendless sheep, the helpicas sheep The meek and unrestating sheep.

For, swearing by the great hern spoon That "raw material" must be cheap, Great Grover blew his loud bassoon. And harked his pack upon the sheep, The decile sheep, the feeble sheep, The peaceful, uncombative sheep.

There are some things that can rely On friends that never fall asleep: But, winking with his southern eye, Each sly reformer belts the sheep, the gentle sheep, the harmless sheep The northern furmer's hapless sheep

The sugar trust must have its pull. But all the tariff linkers leap Like howling wolves into my wool, And yent their malice on the sheep The harried sheep, the worried sheep,

The weak and improtected sheep.

The whisky trust has Daniel V., The wild and windy one, to keep Its interests solid; but, oh, me! Who acts as counsel for the sheep?

The poor, forlorn, abandoned sheep.

And if to crown our woes, alas! Already burdensome and deep, Should William Bynum burn the grass, Oh, what could then preserve the sheep! The luckless sheep, the foodless sheep, The helpless, hapless, hepeless sheep -Indianapolis Journal.

A WRONG CONCLUSION.

Business and Wages Seriously Injured by the Tariff Reduction.

It is often said by those who are specially desirous of encouraging a prompt revival of business, and who have more zeal than knowledge, that the new tariff makes only little change from the McKinley law. Yet what are the facts? On many of the most important products the duties are reduced more than one-half, and on many others as much as a third, and these are products, moreover, which were so largely imported in 1891 and 1892 under the McKinley duties as to prove that those duties were by no means prohibitory.

LOW TARIFF AND LOW WAGES. flow the Tarif Reduction Will Affect the Workingman's Pay.

Many of the newspapers contain re orts of interviews with business men n regard to the effect of the new tariff law on the labor market. They ppanimously agree that the price of labor in the United States must be reduced, in some departments more, in others less, but in all enough to enable the domestic manufacturer to meet the greater competition from Europe that ensues from lowering the import duties. The democrat testifies to this as well as the republican. The change in the tariff has been a political measure, but there is no party in the resulting depression of prices for the finished product, and therefore for the elements of cost, labor being the prin cipal one.

In November, 1892, the workingmen voted as they believed, and believed as they had been taught by the professional labor agitators. They were told that the wages of labor had little to do with determining the selling prices of the articles that are proluced by it, that the "capitalist" got a great deal more than his share, that lower tariff would force the domestic manufacturer and merchant to sell at lower prices, but that this would make no difference to the wage workers. At least those of them who were members of trades unions were not to be affected, as they would be able to dictate terms to their employers and successfully resist any demand for a reduction. They expected to have goods offered them more cheaply than before the change in the tariff went into effect, but foolishly supposed that the difference would come out of the pocket of the employer or the capitalist who furnished the money with which to buy material and pay the wages of labor.

Now the workers are finding out that they made a pitiful mistake. Most of them still may entertain the idea that the employers could pay the old wages if they would, but have convincing proof that the employers will not pay the old wages and cannot be forced to pay them If the workers will not accept the truth they have to face the fact. There is no getting It is essential to remember that a around that, and the sooner they are duty which is not high enough to pro | willing to look at the matter in its tect is like a dam which is not strong true light the better it will be for

DEMOCRACY'S NEW MOTTO.



GROVER CLEVELAND-THERE THAT'S BETTER, AND MORE IN HARMONY WITH OUR PARTY PRINCIPLES. - Troy Times.

also expected to accept a reduction. unquestionably enough to account for ing repudiation.-Chicago Tribune. a material shrinkage in the purchases of the people, and consequently in the volume of business. This alone would be a very serious change, should it continue, even though none of the American works should be directly closed by foreign competition. For if the people can only spend \$4,000,000,-000 where they formerly spent \$5,000,-600,000 yearly, a great many establishments will have to stop because of a lack of demand for their products. Some theorists imagine that, with prices down 20 or 50 per cent. the smaller wages will go as far and buy as many boots or clothes as the larger wages previously received. But the trouble is that while prices of some it. St. Louis Globe-Democrat. goods which are liable to be imported have been much reduced, other prices in the United States is as seventy-five have been reduced very little or not at pounds to one. So the democratic all. It is capable of demonstration congress taxes sugar and places salt that the cost of living, even at the on the free list. The people thus pay lowest point this year, has at no time tribute to the trusts. - Boston Travbeen as much as 10 per cent. lower eller. than it was in 1892, but wages are TF Four years ago, when the Mcprobably at least 20 per cent. lower.

duties is felt, is at present a matter of reform, the majority is 28,003 .- No conjecture. But there is strong reason | tional Tribune. for believing that many works will The people of the United States which there is not too much room already.-N. Y. Tribune.

Ohio democrats are repudiating their own candidates and platforms, and in November the people will swivel of any firearm at the cross- stuck out my tongue at him."- Yonkers spain repudiate the rotten old party. citizen can readily comprehend.-St the bit and yield a quick obedience to -Toledo Blude

fired, the rising of the tide floated the enough to resist a flood. Only a little them. The surveying of the situation difference in the dam or the duty may for themselves and repudiation of the expect to succeed. To ventilate his bring tremendous disaster in place of labor agitators who have misled them hives with cracks in the roof and knotpeace and prosperity. The question is to their own undoing would not immer holes in the bottom. To keep plenty whether the duty is high enough to diately restore prosperous times and of weak colonies on hand, and expect sailors who had returned from their keep domestic establishments at work bring back the rate of wages which to escape the ravages of the comb grub with fair wages. Cutting off wages was the rule with them two years ago. by using a moth-proof hive. "Nonnecessarily cuts off what the people But it would enable them to bear sense!" To fail to put on the surplus can buy, and thus necessarily reduces more philosophically the evils now cases at the right time, then blame business. Now the one fact which suffered to understand they cannot be God, nature and the bees for everybody can see is that wages are at removed without removing the cause no surplus. "Watch, work and present very much lower than they and to resolve to remove that cause at wait," must be your motto in hopwere two years ago, before the people the earliest opportunity afforded them ing for success. To let the voted for a change of tariff, and the at the polls. In order to remove lost grass and weeds grow so rank around definite settlement which the new ground they must vote out the demo- the hives that the bees can't find them, tariff has brought does not anywhere crats, who are not content with the then expect to become a prince in the permit any recovery of wages as yet. mischief already wrought, but are business. To use old fogy dog-box but in many important branches it has threatening the country with another hives, whose internal mechanism you compelled a decline. Thus the win- dose of the same poison which has af- cannot view without cutting out the dow-glass workers recently accepted a flicted the toilers with nausea during combs, then expect to become scienand with Frank's cap, which had reduction of twenty per cent and the many months past and now is about to tific. To allow dirt and fifth to accudist-glass and tin plate workers are operate more severely in the system. mulate on the bottom-boards of the If they would not be far worse off It is impossible to state with accu- than now they must rebake democratic of moths. To buy an extractor before racy what the aggregate reduction in policies next November and follow it you know what to extract from-one all kinds of wages has been, but it is up two years later with an overwhelm-

COMMENT AND OPINION.

Democrats in the west will doubt less still insist on running, just as they did in Maine and Vermont. It will make it more interesting.-Chicago Inter Ocean. The beet-sugar industry of Ne-

braska is killed outright by the new tariff law. And yet Wilson is calling for more of the same sort of reform. N. Y. Recorder. The democratic orators who attempt to defend the new tariff law

are confronted by the ugly fact that a democratic president refused to sign The consumption of sugar to salt

Kinley bill was the target for insen-What American works will be forced sate abuse, the republican majority in to stop operations, when the full force Vermont dropped to 14,163. This year, of foreign competition under the new after two years' experience with tariff

thus be suppressed, and that a multi- consume sixty-two pounds of sugar tude of workers will thus be compelled | per capita, which means that on the to crowd into other employments, in total amount consumed in a year under the present tariff law, they will pay forty million dollars more than they paid for the same amount under the McKinley law. This is one of those plain and practical North American political facts which the average | should be taught to drive well up on Louis Globe-Democrat

AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

ALL ABOUT DORKINGS.

Some of the Characteristics of a Very Popular English Breed. This breed of fowls is older even than the English nation, by whom it is considered the ideal table fowl. In fact, the breed is so popular in that country that it is generally regarded as an English breed of fowl. There are four varieties of the Dorkings.viz.: Gray, silver gray, white and cuckoo. The cocks of the gray variety have either a pure black or slightly mottled breast, the neck and back being white, striped with black, and the wings nearly white crossed by a well-defined black bar. The silver grays are always alike in color, the male having a black breast, white wings crossed by a black bar and a black tail. The head, neck and back are pure silvery white, without sign of vellow or straw color.

The white Dorking is not quite a large as the other varieties which it is considered to surpass in symmetry. Its plumage is pure white and it possesses what is known as "rose comb," the others having a somewhat larger sin-



A PAIR OF DORKINGS

gle combs. The cuckoo Dorkings have a peculiar plumage, consisting of a marking of bars or pencilings of dark blue gray on a ground of lighter gray In size it is slightly larger than the white, but smaller than the other varie

borkings have full broad breasts broad backs, short legs and are rather short in the neck. They have five toes on each foot. The male in good condition will weigh twelve pounds and the hen nine pounds. They are fair layers, good mothers, mature early and grow rapidly. The great objection is the delicacy of the young birds, which renders raising them difficult. The climate, or the soil, or both, in many parts of the United States does not seem to agree with them. This may however, be due to too much inbreed ing, as fresh blood is difficult to pro

Dorkings can only be successfully raised on a dry soil, dampness being peculiarly fatal to them. They also require a wide range. The Dorking is not exactly suited to the requirements of the American market, its shanks being white, while we generally prefer yellow ones. Its skin is also white or pale yellow, instead of the gold color usually demanded; but for the production of cross-breed fowls for the table should prove of great value.

BEE-KEEPING MISTAKES.

oily-tengued agent tells him to, and

hives, as a hot-bed for the propagation

pound sections or brood-nest. To

boast of your knowledge-talk about

drones laying eggs and the queen be-

ing the king bee. To try to keep bees

and not have some books on bee cul-

ture at hand, with which you are well

acquainted, and think yourself a

bee master. To expect to reap won-

derful results with bees without labor,

knowledge, patience and costs. "No

excellence without labor." To become

cranky and think no one else keeps

bees as you do. This is a progressive

age. To grumble because you have to

HINTS FOR HORSEMEN.

In case of fire in stables, put a sad-

dle on your horse and you can lead

Just before driving a light feed of

oats should be given instead of a heav-

THE power and longevity of the

horse are in exact ratio to the intelli-

Horses recovering or suffering from

debilitating diseases are readily over-

THE horse was used as food by the

early Saxon settlers of Britain, but as

In training a colt the safest rule is

to teach him one thing at a time, and

be sure that it is learned thoroughly

By using a bit that hurts you will

teach a colt to dread the bit and shrink

before attempting something else.

civilization advanced horseflesh be

come by heat and should not be put t

gent care and feeding he receives.

feed your bees some seasons.

him out without difficulty.

exhaustive work.

came unfashionable.

ier feed of a more bulky grain.

Vby Some Men Never Make a Success of In the American Bee Journal a

writer says: To think that the man who never made a success at anything tried, will make a success with bees. To try to keep one hundred colonies where fifty would starve. To neglect to give the bees proper care in spriv hope for generous returns. To neg lect to put the bees away into winter

power, nervous exhaustion, nervous debility, impaired memory, low spirits, irritable temper, and a thousand and one derangements of mind and body. Epilepsy, paralysis, softening of the brain and even dread insanity sometimes result from such reckless self-abuse.

To reach, reclaim and restore such unfortunates to health and happiness, is the aim of the publishers of a book written in plain but chaste language, on the nature, symptoms and curability, by home treatment, of such diseases. This book will be sent sealed, in plain envelope, on receipt of ten cents in stemps to pay postage.

Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y. quarters in good condition, then expect to find them strong in the dawn of early spring. To rob them of their stores too late for them to replenish, thus causing them to starve, then blame them for perishing and curse your luck. To try to use all patent hives and appliances because some

Faithless But Kind.

is wife made for his lunch.-Truth.

Everybody Is Going South Now-a-Days. The only section of the country where the farmers have made any money the past year s in the South. If you wish to change you should go down now and see for yourself the Louisville & Nashville Railroad and connections will sell tickets to all points South for trains of October 2, November 6 and December 4, at one fare round trip.

Ask your ticket agent about it, and if he cannot sell you excursion tickets write to C. P. Atmore, General Passenger Agent, Louisville, Ky., or FEO. B. HORNER, D. P. A., St. Louis, Mo.

"I object," said the mosquito in a heatrical hotel, "to this interference in my mainess. The idea of my not being per-nitted to do my act without a net!"—Wash-

Common Sense is a somewhat rare possession. Show that you have a share of it by refraining from riolent purgatives and drastic cathartics when you are constipated, and by relaxing your bowels gently, not violently, with Hos-atter's Stomach Bitters, a wholesome thor-bugh aperient and tonic. This world famous hedicine conquers dyspepsia, malaria, liver somplaint, kidney and bladder trouble and servousness, and is admirably adapted for the feeble and convalescent.

It is always best for a man to keep his emper. No one else wants it.

THE MARKE	TS.			ш
NEW YORK	Sent	og.	1991	ш
TTLE-Native Steers	\$ 4 40	m.	5 30	
TTON-Middling	65	94	6%	
OUR-Winter Wheat	2 85	50	3 15	1 26
HEAT-No. 2 Red	56%	16.75	57.%	10.3
RN-No.2	58%		59	1 23
TS-No. 2	4999	64	33	
HK-NewMess	15 50	0	5.75	
ST. LOUIS				1 2 5
TTON-Middling	DWI.	6	646	
EVES-Shipping Steers	5 50		6 25	
Medium	4 45		5 66	ш
GS-Fair to Select	5 65	Gr.	5 90	
EEP-Fair to Choice	2 40		2 80	
OUR-Patents	2 40		2 55	
Fancy to Extra do	210		2 25	1 61
HEAT-No.2 Red Winter	49	100	49.4	
RN-No. 2Mixed	4470	(Z)	5.14	
TS-No. 2	-9%		30	1 6 7
E-No. 2	4915	10	19.3	1 2 1

TOBACCO-Lugs 4
Leaf Burley 8
BAY-Clear Timothy 9
BUTTER-Choice Dairy. CHICAGO

KANSAS CITY.

CATTLE—Shipping Steers. 3 50 HOGS—All Grades 5 30 WHEAT—No.2 Red 44 NEW ORLEANS. FLOUR-High Grade 28) @ 250 CORN-No. 2
OATS-Western
HAY-Choice
PORK-New Mess.

BACON-Sides COTTON-Middling CORN-No 2 Mixed
OATS-No. 2 Mixed (New)...
PORK-New Mess
BACON-Clear Rlb...
COTTON-Middling

AWRECK



The True Laxative Principle

Wool—Hicks must think a great deal of his wife.

Van Pelt—What makes you think so?

Wool—For five years he has kept a cat at the office to eat the cup custards his wife made for his lunch.—Truth.

The True Lastive Principle
The True Last

Misraess—"Did you tell the lady that I was out?" Ward—"Yes, ma'am." Misress—"Did she seem to have any doubts about it?" Ward—"No, ma'am. She said she knew you wasn't."—Harlem Life.

On Sept. 11, Sept. 25 and Oct. 9 the Burlington Route will sell excursion tickets to all points in the Northwest, West and Southwest, at one fare for the round trip, plus \$2.

Lady of the house—"Have you good references!" "Riferinces, is it? Of I have that, and from hundreds of mistresses Of have lived with the last six months."—Bos-

Hall's Catarrh Cure

A GIRL is perfectly justified in looking with suspicion on a young man who tries to convince her that diamond rings are no longer fashionable for engagement purposes.

—Merchant Traveler.

FORTIFY Feeble Lungs Against Winter with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

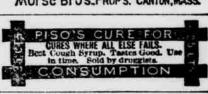


Since 1861 I have been a great sufferer from catarrh. I tried Ely's Cream Balm and to all appearances am cured. Terrible headaches from which I had long suf-fered are gone.—W. J. Hitchcock, Late Major U.

Opens and cleanses the Rasal Passages, Allays Pala and Inflammation, Heals the Seres, Protects the Membrane from colds, Restores the Senses of Tasse

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists or by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.





A. N. K., B.

TELLSTHE SECRET



My Clothes are whiter, my Health better.

my Labor less:"

BEST, PUREST & MOST ECONOMICAL

SOLD EVERYWHERE

MADE THE NEW SOLD EVERYWHERE THE NK FAIRBANK COMPANY, ST. LOUIS.



n, be honest-send it back.

Try to Argue

with some bright woman, against Pearline. She uses it-most bright women do. You'll find the arguments all on her side-what can you say against it? We are willing to leave the case in her hands. You'll end by using it.

The fact is, every argument as to the easiest, safest and best way of securing perfect cleanliness is settled by Pearline. If you use it, you know that this is so. If you don't use it, sooner or later you'll have to be convinced. Beware Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you.
"this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S
FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, if your grocer sends
you an imitation, be honest—send it back.

331 JAMES PYLE, New York.

THE POT INSULTED THE KETTLE BECAUSE THE COOK HAD NOT USED

SAPOLIO

from it. This should never be. He GOOD COOKING DEMANDS CLEANLINESS. SAPOLIO SHOULD BE USED IN EVERY KITCHEN,